



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the Baltic, take effect upon the 1st of June next, of which there now appears to be little doubt, an advance upon this species of timber is confidently expected."

The cotton trade of this country is in a low state, yet it has the home consumption, although considerably diminished, but in Britain the want of a market on the continent occasions a depression, which from the great reverse is still more severely felt.

As to the linen trade little alteration appears either in the demand for white goods, or in the brown markets.

The supply of flax-seed this year is abundant, and the prices low. Seed from the United States of North America, both of this and last year's importation is in abundance. The want of a supply from Riga and the other ports of the Baltic is compensated by some seed raised in this country last year, and by large importations of English growth.

Another instance of forgery has occurred in this town during last month, on rather a smaller scale. A lax morality appears to prevail with many unacquainted with the necessity of supporting commercial credit in the strictest manner. Forgery is a crime of very injurious tendency in a commercial country. It destroys confidence, and lessens security in all transactions on credit. To intend not to defraud, affords no valid excuse. When the nature of bills and negotiable securities are better understood, it is hoped that more just sentiments will prevail, and this crime become less frequent. The smaller traders have not, till of late, been so much acquainted with transactions in bills. The present extended system of paper multiplies the temptations to improper conduct, and also shows the necessity of greater strictness in avoiding any breach in the rules indispensably necessary to preserve security.

The premium on guineas fell to 7 and 8 per cent. It soon again rose to 10, 12, and 15 per cent. While a disproportion of 27 per cent exists between gold in bullion, and in coin, and since the English have discovered the large quantity that remained in this district, the price here must necessarily continue so high, as to draw away all the disposable guineas in this country. In a short time we may expect that not a guinea will be left here, except the small quantity which people can afford, or are inclined to hoard.

Inconveniences are now suffering in England for want of silver change: the dollars continuing to rise above the depreciation of the paper currency. Unless some measures of redress by the repeal of the bank restriction act, are speedily adopted, to remedy the scarcity of silver, and the almost total disappearance of guineas in general circulation, the effects will force themselves on the consideration even of the considerate. The causes of depreciation lie deep, and are interwoven intimately in our political and commercial system, in the breaking up of the former overgrown trade of Britain and in the mighty national debt, and increasing expenditure. In the two latter articles, Ireland is fully keeping pace, the expenditure for last year being upwards of 10 millions, and the revenue only about 6½ millions.

Exchange on London is a little higher, than last month, being about 9½ per cent.

#### NATURALIST'S REPORT.

*From March 20, to April 20.*

March 21...Wood Anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*), and Double Daffodil (*Narcissus Pseudo Narcissus*), flowering.

22...Yellow Star of Bethlehem (*Gagea lutea*) flowering.

26...Light Blue Violet (*Viola Canina*), flowering.

27...The Fish called about this country Roach, properly the Rudd, Pennants British Zool. No. 170, *Cyprinus erythrophthalmus* Linnaeus, begin to appear near the surface of the water.

28...Double cupped Andromeda (*Andromeda calyculata*), and Common Lungwort, (*Pulmonaria officinalis*), flowering.

April 2...Wheat Ear (*Sylvia Cinnanthe*) arrived, and singing.

5...Canadian Medlar (*Mespilus Canadensis*) flowering...Willow Wren (*Sylvia Trochilus*) come and singing.

6...Alpine Wall Cress, (*Arabis Alpina*), flowering.

11...Yellow tipped White Butterfly (*Papilio Cardamimes*), appearing...Smaller White Spanish Narcissus (*Narcissus Moschatus*) flowering.

16...Plantain leaved Crowfoot (*Ranunculus amplexicaulis*)...Italian Squill (*Scilla Ita-*

lica)...Two leaved squill (Scilla bifolia) and Glaucus Leaved Kalmia (Kalmia glauca), flowering.

19...Vernal Snow flake (Leucojum Vernum)...and Marsh Marigold (Caltha palustris), flowering.

20...Starch Hyacinth (Hyacinthus racemosus), flowering, Smaller House fly (Musca domestica minor) appearing.

#### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*From the 20th March, to the 20th April.*

March 21, 30,.....	Fine Days.
April 1,.....	Dark day.
2,.....	Light rain.
3, 4,.....	Fine days.
5,.....	Some drops of rain.
6,.....	Dark cold day with some sleet and rain.
7,.....	Snow fell during the night to two inches deep, on the ground. A fine day.
8,.....	Ice on shallow waters half an inch thick, and icicles 10 inches long. Some hail showers through the day.
9,.....	Slight snow showers.
10,.....	Some hail showers.
11,.....	Fine day, snow still appearing on the mountains.
12,.....	Wet day.
13,.....	Dark dry day.
14, 16,.....	Gentle showers.
17,.....	Dark dry day, rain at night.
18,.....	Wet.
19,.....	Wet evening.
20,.....	Showers, and stormy.

The Barometer was on the 20th, as low as 28.9, on the 18th and 19th, 29.1; the rest of the time it was seldom below 30, and on the 28th and 29th of March it was as high as 30.5.

The highest range of the Thermometer in the morning was 46, on the 5d of April it was 53, on the 7th it was 31, on the 8th only 29, it gradually rose to 54 on the 13th, and on the 16th, it was even as high as 55.

The wind has been observed 8 times N.W. 13 S.E. 11 N.E. 10 S.W. 2 S. 2 E. so that the prevalence has been southerly.

#### CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

*FOR MAY, 1811.*

THE moon is on the meridian on the 1st, at ten minutes past seven in the evening, the first of the Lion being above, and about 4 degrees from her to the east of the meridian, and during the night we shall observe her gradual approaches to this star. At 9, she is 56 degrees, 8 minutes from the first of the Virgin, and 35 degrees, 35 minutes from the second of the Twins.

On the 4th she is on the meridian at twenty minutes past nine, having on the east of her the seventh, and to the west of her the second of the Virgin. Above her, and near the meridian on the west, is the second of the Lion, below her to the east of the meridian, the small stars in the Crow, and to the west of it the small stars in the Cup. At three quarters past eleven she passes the seventh of the Virgin, and in the morning she passes the ecliptic in her ascending node, but, for obvious reasons, without an eclipse. At nine she is thirty-three degrees thirty-six minutes from the first of the Lion.

On the 8th is full moon, at twenty one minutes before one in the afternoon, but without an eclipse, as she is upwards of four degrees in her upright north of the ecliptic. She rises under the two first stars of the Balance, but nearest to the 2nd, and is soon followed by the third, as she passes this star at 40 minutes past ten, and about four hours after the seventh. Before midnight, the two first stars of the Scorpion, with Mars below her to the east, and Saturn still farther removed, will distinguish the lower region, between south-east and the meridian. At 9 she is thirty degrees fifty-nine minutes from the first of the Virgin.

On the 11th, she rises nearly at the same time with Saturn, who is now to the west of her: below her, but to the west is the 18th of the Archer.